

tigation of genetic carriers and on genetic studies of a variety of clinical disorders.

The Symposium begins and ends with reviews of studies on the possible role of genetic factors in the etiology of mental illness and behavior disorders and on various demographic aspects of these conditions in the United States and elsewhere.

The book is in part a tribute to Dr. Kallman (the Editor), who has been working in the field of psychiatric genetics for the past 25 years against a background of disinterest in this area by most clinical psychiatrists. It highlights the dramatic recent advances in medical genetics, and augurs an increasing interest in the biological determinants of mental and emotional disorders.

It is highly recommended for all physicians who wish to keep abreast of what promises to be a major front in medical research in the years to come.

NORMAN Q. BRILL, M.D.

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DR. MARY WALKER—The Little Lady in Pants—Charles McCool Snyder. Vantage Press, Inc., 120 W. 31st Street, New York 1, N. Y., 1962. 166 pages, \$3.95.

This biographical book comes from the pen of a well known professional historian. While on a teaching assignment in Oswego, New York, Doctor Charles Snyder found himself in the birthplace of a Doctor Mary Walker, and the citizens of this community were still talking about this unusual person. This little known woman was news in the United States in the last half of the 1800's and the early 1900's as well as in England and France. She was not only a physician when women doctors were rare, but she also served in the Civil War and received the Congressional Medal of Honor for this service. During and following the war she was a tireless lecturer and worker for more comfortable and sanitary dress for women. She believed this consisted of a below-the-knee coatdress over pantaloons! Hence the title of the book.

Doctor Snyder has written delightfully of this lady who had tireless energy and will. Born into a family which not only permitted their daughters to have a higher education but actually encouraged them, she sought a medical training and obtained it.

This small book sparkles with stories of her trials and experiences as a physician and suffragette who spent more time campaigning and lecturing than she did practicing medicine. Because of her unorthodox attire she was always the center of attraction. She even had the temerity to wear this "outfit" to her own wedding!

Aside from the story of the central figure, the writer gives the reader insight into the political and cultural life of the period. Those who enjoy historical biographies will wish to add this book to their list.

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SYNOPSIS OF ROENTGEN SIGNS—Isadore Meschan, M.D., Professor and Director of the Department of Radiology at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; formerly Professor and Head of the Department of Radiology at The University of Arkansas School of Medicine, Little Rock, Arkansas. With the assistance of R. M. F. Farrer-Meschan, M.B., B.S. (Melbourne, Australia), M.D., Research Associate, Department of Radiology, Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1962. 436 pages, 1488 illustrations on 465 figures, \$11.00.

This is a synopsis of the author's larger textbook "Roentgen Signs and Clinical Diagnosis." It is so organized that each page serves as an individual outline unit, suitable for teaching or review.

Normal radiographic anatomy is first reviewed, followed

by a short section on technical aspects of examination. A summary of pathological features pertinent to radiography is presented.

There are 10 chapters on disorders and diseases of bone, two on disorders of the heart and 14 on other systems. The chapters on the osseous system are particularly complete and commendable. In the cardiovascular section, acquired valvular disease and pericarditis are not considered, but of course are covered in the larger text first mentioned.

In essence, this is an elementary monograph, particularly suitable for the medical student and potentially useful as a study aid for practitioners in many fields of medicine. There are numerous reproductions of roentgenograms, anatomic diagrams and line drawings. Appended to each chapter is a series of questions suitable for review and examination. The author is Professor and Director of the Department of Radiology at Bowman Gray School of Medicine in North Carolina.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION—Theory and Applications—By 15 Authors. Edited by James L. Whittenberger, M.D., James Stevens Simmons Professor of Public Health, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass. Hoeber Medical Division, Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., 49 East Thirty-Third Street, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 276 pages, \$10.00.

The text in three parts—the physiology, techniques and clinical artificial respiration—has been assembled using the most outstanding groups of workers in the field of resuscitation during the past 10 to 12 years. The authors have epitomized most effectively the tremendous amount of data produced during this time and clearly define the current concepts of resuscitative requirements demanded of the rescuer in all emergency parameters. Nowhere else can such authoritative data be quickly available for rapid perusal. This book is a "must" as a teaching aid and reference for the instructor and pupil. This includes—in addition to all physicians, dentists and nurses—para-medical rescuers, firemen, policemen, lifeguards, athletic trainers, coaches, etc. Many of these para-medical rescuers have basic training in respiratory emergencies but require upgrading and modernizing in their methods.

The chapter covering closed chest cardiac resuscitation codifies the procedure but requires expansion to cover its present status in rescue and disaster medicine.

ROBERT O. BAUER, M.D.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF VOLUNTARY HEALTH CARE—Edited by George B. de Huszar. The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho, 1962. 457 pages, \$6.00.

This ambitious volume is described as a "source book" of nongovernmental means of achieving satisfactory health care for the American people. It consists of two main parts: the first one deals with basic themes such as the nature of charity, the lengthening shadow of government, the importance of individualism, the problem of true social engineering and the inherent difficulties of bureaucratic management. The second deals with specific forms of government coverage, voluntary sickness service, major medical expense insurance, and allied topics.

Opitz observes that in 1902 the U. S. government owned, exclusive of land, about 3 per cent of the total national wealth; in 1922 government ownership amounted to 9 per cent; in 1946, 22 per cent, and in 1954, 27 per cent. The reader can project this curve to the time when the government will own most of the total national wealth, unless the relentless process is tempered or reversed.

One of the large factors tending to perpetuate the process is of course the expansion of government into business—the